The Ideal Long-suit Hand-The High Card Some - Analyses of Two Games - The Short-sait Leads - Club News and Notes, A comparison of the authorities quoted last week would seem to show that the custom of the old school was to avoid leading trumps un-less there was some reason for it other than the mere fact of holding five of them. With six trumps, the only reason for leading them was the absence of a singleton. The new school is so carried away with the wonderful possibilities of the partner's hand that its followers feet compelled to lead trumps from five or more, especially if they have nothing else in their hands. Even "Pembridge," who ran his freelance pen through most of the doctrines of modern whist, seems to have spared this one, "With five trumps and no cards," he says, "lead the trump. You have made a true lead, and you have led not merely your strongest suit, but a very strong suit, and if your partner has nothing, you will lose the game whatever you play; but you will lose it on that account, and not because you led a trump. If you open any of the plain suits, you will make a faise lead,"—Whist

or Bumblepuppy, p. 18.

The virtue of this practice of leading trumps because they are your long suit, or because your partner may have something, is one of the things that the short-suit players absolutely deny. Their method of determining whether er not to lead trumps is very simple. Let us suppose three rounds would exhaust all the outstanding trumps, leaving you with two and the lead. Is your hand any stronger than it was before? "But your partner?" Is your partner any stronger for having his trumps taken away from him? You have do idea what his suit is, or how good it is, or whether he has a suit at all. Of the twelve court cards in the plain suits his share is four-if you have none. Have you weakened or strengthened the probable eight high cards in the hands of your adversaries by leading out the trumps? If your partner is as strong as both adversaries combined, your trump lead will not hurt him; neither would anything else. But such atrenuth in his hand you having "no cards," is one of Drayson's 'improbable events" which will enable you to win in the "exceptional case."
"Pembridge" says if you have five trumps

and "no cards," the lead of a plain suit would deceive your partner. The short-suit player says there could be no greater deception than the lead of the trump, for the trump attack says to the partner: "Never mind your hand at present, but let us get out the trumps." After they are out and you have not a trick in your hand, it is not unreasonable to suppose that partner may point out that more tricks could have been made had he been warned of your weakness in the plain suits.

The three essentials for the success of the long-suit game are clearly set forth in "Whist Strategy," p. 124: 1. The suit must be established. 2. It must be defended by exhausting the adverse trumps. 3. It must be brought in. The first two are interchangeable. Now, a shortsuit player will not play a long suit unless he has sufficient cards of reentry to get the lead often enough to establish the suit, and to bring it in. Howell says the possible results of any attempt to play the long-suit game may be thus described: You win if you both establish and bring in your suit. You draw if you establish without bringing it in, provided you can prevent the adversaries from bringing in a suit against you. You lose, whether you establish your suit or not, if you cannot prevent the adversaries from making their suit.

The ideal long-suit hand is an uncetablished suit of five cards, containing at least two high cards, counting the ten as one; a card of reëntry in another suit, and four average trumps. If you ask any of the modern authorities what you should do with such a hand, they will tell you to establish the suit first, and then to lead the trumps. THE SUNDAY SUN would ask you how many such hands you have held in your lifetime. If you will examine all the 388 bands that have been analyzed in these articles, and all those published in "Whist," you will not find

all those published in "Whist," you will not find three such hands. There are many cases in which such a combination is held between the two patners. Partner may have the four trumps, or the card of reentry. The nine variations of this position are set forth in "Whist Strategy," p. 131, and it is there shown that as soon as any one of these nine favorable positions is arrived at, the trump attack should follow.

If the player can be depended on never to attempt to establish a long suit without some prospect of making it, sufficient cards of rentry to get the lead as many times as will be necessary to establish and bring it in being imperative, the only element of uncertainty in his game will be his ability to exhaust the adverse trumps, so as to defend the suit. This leads Howell to believe that if the long-suit game is going to be successful at all, it may as well be initiated with the trump attack. If it is found that the adverse trumps cannot be exhausted, the long-suit game cannot succeed, and the elrong suit and cards of reentry will have to be the long-suit game cannot he erhausted, the long-suit game cannot succeed, and the strong suit and cards of reëntry will have to be used as weapons of defence. This theory of the trump attack is one of the moot questions of whist, which will probably take a good deal of experiment to decide. Dr. Walls, one of the strongest players in Washington, has used it for years, and with great success. His motto is: "Get out the trumps and beat them on the play of the suits."

## THE RIGH-CARD GAME.

When there is no long suit to play for, or the chances of making it are not promising, a favorite resource of the short-aulier is to make what tricks he can while in the lead. Some players call this "running," and it is a sure indication to the partner that there is little else in plain suits in the hand after the high cards are gone. While this is the simplest of all forms of strategy, it is often a nice question for the original leader to decide whether to run, to lead supporting cards, or to open trumps. The favorite hand to run with is one with a suit of only four cards, beaded by A K, and no other suit that can be established in less than two rounds. The object in running is to make the winning cards before the adversaries discard the suit. A careful examination of a large number of hands shows that suits of less than six cards, headed by A K, are good for two tricks on the average, if led originally; but if not led until the middle or end game such suits are good for only 1.6 tricks on the average. In the article published March S, it was shown that in forty-five instances in which the leader began with a plain suit headed by A K, he and his partner sot ninety tricks in the suit, the adversaries getting only eight.

Such hands are not common. In the Manhattan-Union League match no such hand was recorded. In the Manhattan-Continental match there was only one, No. 17, the play of which follows: A B are partners, against Y Z, Z dealt, and turned the heart queen. The underlied the next one led.

TRICK.	200.0	10,129,031,03	2000 1000 000	Z	
1.21100		Y	В		
1	KO	20	100	30	
8	AO	8 0	Q¢	50	
8	40	90	02	70	
<b>4</b>	04	9 0	Je	Qø	
B	60	OA	3 4	10	
<b>d</b>	OK	08	07	01	
7	4 7	4 2	4 K	43	
8	♡ 5	A 4	7 4	4.4	
9	49	4.4	4.5	A J	
0	♥3	4 6	V 10	OQ	
1	v s	8 .	5 .	0 9	
2	410	48	10.6	6 4	
8	40	A A	K 4	2 4	

Trick 4.—This lead of an intermediate card is a favorite trick with short-suit players, and its results are the chief point of interest in this hand. Short-suiters recognize that if their adversaries could be sure the leader had nothing higher in his hand than the card ied, the player on the left could lead. Weakness with advantage, and the opening to could head weakness with advantage, and the opening to could head the player of the lead of the lead of the sure that is all. In this case the lead of the lack simply says to partner. "If you have the acc, put it on, and force me again, if not, this may save any honor you may have in the suit." I looks like a finesse against his partner. "Trick of this trump lead, and the extraordiary unblocking tarties which follow it, are evidently besed on the supposition that the soale lack was the top of nothing, and that Z played in from K Q.

Trick 7. A short-sut player would cover with the foolphette, no matter how small the cards, and would in any case begin a signal of command of the solt.

Here is the play at the other table;

TRICK.	Buffin-	Poster. Y	Joseph- sen. B	Figures.	
1	410	A.A.	4.5		
9	04	9.0	10 .	Q.	
ä	49	4 2	& K	4 J	
	40	A.	K .	2 4	
S	60	8.4	3 4	4 4	
3	OK	V.A.	010	OQ	
7	AO	90	QO	3 0	
	Ø 5	0.6	07	00	
	03	20	V 2	0 1	
	08	80	3 .	6.4	
	Ko	44	100	50	
	A Q	4 6	5 .	70	
1	47	48	7 0	10	

Trick I.—The intermediate card in this case is intended as a call through the honor turned. This is a part of tactics in which short-suiters do not believe. They claim that while a player is flahing round for the doubtful advantage of having an honor led through, he is misleading his partner as to the contents of his hand by leading irregular cards, and is neglecting optunities for making tricks in other ways. Yalay of the ace second hand is nart of the "cunning" game. "Whist Tactics." p. 77, says: "The influence of trump strength has never been considered in the case of A x x x second hand, the role being always to pass. I think this is wrong, and that the Minneapolis usage should prevail, playing ace when weak." This combination has always been an exception to Foster's rule of playing a high card second-hand when holding a combination from which a high card would heled. ["Whist Manual," Second-Hand, p. 112.] The universal experience of short suiters has been that it pays to play ace second-hand, even on a small card led, when there are four small cards with the ace, and the hand is weak in trumps. If the original leader has five in the suit led it cannot go round twice, and the ace may be lost.

Trick 2. Again we have this trick of leading

trumps. If the original leader has live in the ace may be lost.

Trick 2. Again we have this trick of leading the intermediate card. One of its advantages is that partner has a better chance to finesses successfully in a suit in which all the high cards are not against him.

Trick 4. A could hardly be deceived as to the position of the ace, and passed to establish the soade suit in his partner's hand. At the tenth trick he forgot this. Why B did not lead through the honor, as requested, is a mystery, Had he he done so Y would have returned the trump as the best chance to save his spade ace. Z would have drawn B's small tromp, and then returned the spade. If A did not trump, the spade see would win. If he did trump, he would lose two tricks in diamonds and one in spades or clubs at the end, which would give Y-Z seven tricks instead of six.

Trick 5. Y knows the lead of a losing card is better than opening freeh suits in the dark.

Trick 10, A should have trusted his partner for the spade suit after his play at trick 4.

THE SHORT-SUIT LEADS.

In playing the high-card game the short-suiter gives no information as to number, and confines his leads to two cards only, the ace and the king. The ace is very seldom led with less than six cards in the suit, and a weak hand or weak trumps. Short-suiters very much dislike to lead an ace, because it eathers nothing but a few small cards, and at once betrays the fact that the leader has not the king, and had nelther a major nor potential tenace in the suit. They recognize the value of an ace as a "killer," and know that if they keep it they may kill one or two high cards with it, perhaps a king. One of the oldest principles in whist is that high cards which are not in sequence with other high cards are better led up to than led away from, Caelebs, in 1851, called attention to the advantage of keeping quiet with the ace, waiting for it to be led to.

The king is never led, unless accommonist by In playing the high-card game the short-suiter

cards are better led up to than led away from. Celebs, in 1851, called attention to the advantage of keeping quiet with the ace, waiting for it to be led to.

The king is never led unless accompanied by the ace, or both queen and jack. Suits headed by K Q or K Q 10 are never touched, because extensive analysis has shown that to lead a king to get the ace out of the way is a losing game, and K Q 10 suits are potential tenaces. Should the player be forced to open such suits early in the hand the small card is led, not the king. The lead of the lack from K Q 1 x x is entirely discarded, so that partner may always understand the jack as a supporting eard. There are no doubtful leads in the short-suit game.

Suits headed by A Q J, A Q 10, A Q, K J 10, K J, are never led from if they can be avoided, because such combinations are tenaces, and all tenace suits are more valuable when led up to than when led away from. The old writers on the game laid great stress on the importance of not leading away from tenace suits, and of ceasing to lead suits that become tenaces.

With a weak hand and six cards headed by A Q, A Q J, or A Q 10, a short-suiter will sometimes "run" with the ace for fear the suit will be discarded and ruffed. Unless the rest of the hand is strong enough to risk the loss of the ace, there is little chance of gaining anything by holding up tenace suits of more than five cards, because it is very unlikely that the suit will go round often enough for the tenace to make.

The partner of the high-card player makes his inferences from the drop of the cards, no number-showing leads being used. The queen always follows the ace if A Q J is led from, regardless of number. Partner makes no inferences from the card led beyond the fact that the ace denies the king, and that a king led is accompanied by the ace, or both queen and jack. If the latter has been led from, the queen follows the king, it follows that the other high cards, Q. J, 10, and 9, are never led from winning combinations. They are supporting cards,

OUR PROBLEMS. The problem of April 5 is solved by leading the club 4. Strumps and leads trumps. N discarding a small diamond. Sthen leads diamond 2, which N wins and leads club 10. This problem was published in "Whist" for January, 1893, and a prize of any whist book on the market offered for its solution. Only three or four correct answers were received. Eighty readers of the sunday Stry solved it correctly. Heart's trumps, N to lead, and N and S to take all five tricks.



Bome of the great unsatisfied are still contending that the problem of March 22 can be solved by S's leading the diamond jack and club ace before returning the trump. This would place the lead in the hand of N, who could not get rid of it again, and W's clubking would win.

The Brooklyn pr bravely on, the "B again making top acc	actice rooklyn ore. The		ment	goes team stand:
Bank. Fram.  1. Brooklyn. 2. North End. 3. Caricton. 4. Lincoin. 5. Stevenson's 6. Knicker booker 7. Union League. 8. Eldzewood. 9. Fast Oranico.	Plus. 31	Minus.	Pho. 17	inta, Minua,

discard of the club at trick 8 would have left TRICK SHOTS AT GOLF. THE GAME IS TOO EARNEST FOR MANY SPECTACULAR PLAYS.

> tymic Is the Greatest Stroke and the Most Hazardous The Effect or the "Gallery" on Beginners in This Country - Sour-ing a Ball Simply for Mere Display. Golfers and geometricians agree in one belief, that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. In the effort to get from tee to hole in the fewest strokes this rule is always in the mind of the golf player, and, whether in driving or approaching, to be "off the line" is a reproach, while in putting, unless a stroke is purposely made to take advantage of a slope or furrow on the turf, not to play straight for the cup is a dire disgrace. This obligation to "get there" is so strong that it effectually banishes

merely spectacular play or trick shots. When the balls lie within six inches of each other measured from their nearest points the ball closest to the hole may be lifted until the other is played. In medal play the opponent must lift whenever his ball is in the line of your put, but in match play, when more than six inches apart, it is a stymic. The ball furthest away must be played over the intervening one to make the hole, unless, by taking advantage of an unevenness, the cup may be made by playing slightly off the direct line. Stymie is an old Scotch word, meaning "the faintest form of anything." It is a good definition to express the delicacy with which the stroke must be played. It is the fanciest stroke in the game and a legitimate one, for the issue cannot be shirked without losing caste.



In playing it a lofting tron takes the place of the putter. It is held loosely in the hand, so that the face will go well under the ball, lifting and placing "out" on it simultaneously. "Cut," also called "doss" by the golfers, corresponds to the reverse twist in billiards, the effect being to the cick the forward roll of the hall. In a well-played stymic the ball is pitched over the intervening one, and, after describing a half-circle in the air, drops into the hole. It is a very pretty play, but a most uncertain one. A novice may perform it brilliantly at the first attempt, yet no professional, although gray in the game, can be absointely safe in making it.

"Cut" also figures in a showy style of approaching, sometimes a necessary stroke when the green is on an elevation guarded by a bunker, but only played on a level ground, as a rule, to impress the spectators. It consists in pitching the ball on the putting green with the lofting iron, the "cut" making it stopdead near the hole, or, by glorious luck, drop surely into the cup. The position is the same as for the ordinary naif stroke, but the right hand is held loose, and the stroke, but the right hand is held loose, and the stroke, rather across the ball than straightforward, is finished off by the turn of the wrists alone. Hadminton says, and in this point the experts do not greatly differ, that the more loosely the club is held in the hands, consistently with accuracy, the more dead will the ball fall. The usual result, when the anasteur tries it, is to send the ball bounding along past the hole to the far edge of the putting green, bringing forth mirth rather than applaine from the throng. When neatly done, by an expert, it is one of the most scientific and spectacular plays that can be made.

At tennis spin can be put on the ball by laying the racket back. In the same way "cut" can be put on a golf ball so that it will spout un nearly straight in the air, and after a rise of sixty or a hundred feet will fail within theirty feet of the player. This is a

Andrew's tool Carbon and important very effectively.

Whenever men or women play in an important competition in Great Britain there is always a crowd about the first tree and the home putting green, while the best players are followed by a throng throughout the course. A rope has often the course that the course is a constant of the course and the course are constant to the course. crowd about the first tee and the home putting green, while the best players are followed by a throng throughout the course. A rope has often to be stretched to keep the speciators back from the greens. The "gailery" does not seem to worry the amateurs over there, but it is different in this country. Our bestamateurs, it is true, are quite indifferent to the bystamders on tee or green, and perhaps are sometimes guilty of unduly "waggling" in the preliminary strokes to compel attention to the actual play. It is like the trick in the circus, where the acrobat will fail twice in a thrilling feat, only to excite appliance for the third and triumphant attempt at last. With the novice, who faces a "gailery" for the first time, or with nervous players who are not quite sure of their game, the situation is different. Then the presence of a crowd is a cause of much treplication. The "waggle," performed calmly enough in private, and necessary to weigh the swing for the drive, is made with shahing kness, and the hands feel as clumsy, in the effort to grip the club, as though they were mailled in boring gloves. In this plight an utter miss or a topied ball is inevitable. The latter mishap is usually the most welcome, for the novice may hile his confusion by striding from the tee after the ball, but on a complete miss, after fruitlessly fanning the ar, he must try until successful, which is not cheerful in sight of a "gailery." After a tournament or two the young players pay no more heed to the onlockers; in fact, many amittees and most professionals play their best game under the stimlus of appliance.

One Muntripal Department Which Has The Albany Senate has passed the bill fixing the compensation of the uniformed officers of the New York city Fire Department. Under its provisions the salaries will be as follows: Chief, \$0,000 a year; deputy chiefs, \$4,500; ciliefs of battalion, \$3,000; captains or fore, men. \$2,500; assistant foremen and assistant

| Record of the companies of the compani

RANKING OF TENNIS PLAYERS. Fault Found with the Official Rating o Fifty-six American Experts.

The official ranking of the leading lawn tennis players for 1895 has stirred up among the local enthusiasts an animated discussion on the relative merits of last season's experts. Much disappointment has been shown at the shabby treatment that the prominent local players re ceived at the hands of the committee, while the high rank accorded to several others has been equally surprising. Handleap tournaments are to be officially established this season, and the National Handicapping Committee is supposed to use the recent ranking as a basis for their calculations. If this plan is followed out there will be "steepers" in all the tournaments, and the difficulties of accurate handicapping will be more forcibly impressed on the committee than upon the recent ranking committee. Last year Dr. Dwight headed the committee

which ranked the leading players of 1894, but in his absence this winter Vice-President J. S. Clark appointed O. S. Campbell and J. T. White telsey to help him with the work. Their ranking was read at the annual meeting in February and printed recently in the official organ. Here is the complete list of fifty-six players officially rated, with the handicaps assigned to them:

CLASS L. CLASS I.

1-F. H. Hovey, owe 14 15 26-J. F. Foulkes...
CLASS 2.

2-W. A. Larned...
3-M. G. Chace...
4-John Howland...
CLAS 3.

6-R. D. Wrenn...
2-W. L. Jennings...
31-S. D. Beest...
32-W. L. Jennings...
33-A. L. Willston...
33-A. CLASS 3.

CLASS 3. CLASS 7. CLASS 8. 1534 CLASS 6.

11—C. E. Randa.

12—V. O. Hall

13—S. C. Willett.

14—R. S. William, Fr.

15—A. H. S. Ford.

15—D. D. Smith.

17—F. E. Ward.

15—James Terry.

10—E. P. Fracher.

20—A. W. Post.

21—G. W. Leo.

22—Evarts W. conn.

23—George W. venn.

23—George W. venn.

24—M. D. W. Infoan. CLASS 9. 

Outside of the first ten, the local men ranked are Millett, Fischer, Parct, Talmage, Crownin-shield, J. F. Hobart, and Holcombe Ward. Millett's record for the past season was un-doubtedly far better than that of Budlong. Sands, or Hall, who are all ranked above him At Newport he won a set from Howland in the second round, which was all Budlong could do the following day, and yet the latter is a class above him and bracketed with Foote, who defeated him in one of the last matches of the season at the intercollegiate championships, by the remarkable score of 6-0, 6-0. Sands was beaten three straight sets at Newport by Chace, and came within a point or two of losing to Jennings, who is ranked twenty-one places below him, in the consolation matches. He did not win a single victory of importance during the season, nor did Hall, who played in only one tournament, and was then beaten by a player too poor to be ranked. Budlong was twice beaten by inferior men, and did not win an im-

portant match throughout the season.

Besides these three players, whom the critics say are overestimated, Willson, Post, and Smith played so seldom during the year against other ranked players as to gravely question their positions. Post, who is champion of the South, was three times within a single stroke of being beaten by Davidson in the only tournament in which he took part, and yet he is two classes above the Washington expert. Smith played in only one tournament, and was beaten then, only one tournament, and was beaten then, while Willson won only one match of importance—that for Pennsylvania State championship—and was beaten in turn by Edwarda, Moorehead and Fier, none of whom is ranked. Fischer, another New Yorker, received even less consideration than Millett. Terry, who is ranked immediately above the lanky west sider, was soundly beaten by him at Tuxelo in the only meeting between them during the year. In that instance Fischer heat Terry by 6-2, 6-3 with the greatest ease. Fischer practiced with Willson, too, at the intercollegiate meeting late in the fall and beat him over and over again, although they did not meet in a regular match during the year. Like Hail, Post, and several others, Foulkes and Hardy, who are in the next class, played so little as to be practically unknown quantities. One is champlon of the Pacific coast, but neither has ever played against any of the Eastern players, and what little is known of their skill would place them far below where they have been ranked.

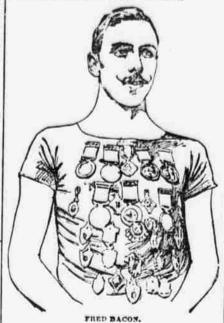
Faret and Talmage, who are together in the seventh class, are two other local players whose poor ranking has caused a good deal of comment. Talmage won a set each from Wrenn and Howland last season, which is something of which few of those ranked above him can boast. Paret was the only player outside of the first nine who beat any of the cracks, and he won from Foote at Tuxedo near the Reed easily and Williston, both of whom are in the same class with him, and in his last encounter with Talmage he won in three siralght neats.

Among those in the eighth class Davidson, J. B. Read, and Scudder have received harsh treatment. Even was a set each from players whose in the eighth class Davidson, J. B. Read, and Scudder have received harsh treatment. Even was the output. while Willson won only one match of impor-

ONLYCHAMPIONSALLOWED THE EIGHT GREATEST ATHLETES IN

THE WORLD ASKED TO MEET. sternational Tourney Proposed by the N. Y. A. C. Bacon, Bredin, Shaw, and Bradley of England Challenged to Race Consess, Kilpatrick, Chase, and Weters,

The one fillip needed to revive last year's boom in athletics comes very opportunely just as followers of the sport were beginning to fear that the completion of the Olympic games would exhaust the international schedule for the season. It may be the presence of so many loctors in its ranks that enabled the New York A. C. to test the popular pulse to accurately. In any case, the latest move of the Mercury foot magnates has caused a decided flutter, and their attempt to bring the eight most noted athletes in the world together may lead to the greatest sensation in modern athietics.



As told in THE SUN of April 15, a formal challenge has been sent to F. E. Bacon, England's peerless mile runner, through his friend, E. C. Bredin, to come here in the fall and run a match with Tommy Conness, the greatest man at the game in this country. Such a race has been earnestly desired by both principals since each commenced juggling with the world's record, while expert students of the game on both sides of the water have been feverishly anxious to have such a climax brought about. The noted rivals stand out in such boid relief, even among contemporary champions, and seem so well matched on collateral form that sporting sentiment almost demands a decisive trial.

Those who remember the matches between Lon Myers and W. G. George can readily appreclate the full significance of the proposed co ciate the full significance of the proposed contest. Each of the past masters referred to had to stretch a point in order to come nearer to the other's special distance, and yet, although each in turn was running out of his distance, what a furore their duels created. In the present instance the gifts of the rivals all tend in the same direction, and there would be no tangible advantage on either aide in selecting any distance from 440 yards up to three miles. So close, indeed, do their lines run that scarcely any three of the many critics who have been discussing the match for the past few days can be found to agree as to which rival should go out and make the pace.



F. E. Bacon has been the bright particular star of the English athletic community for several years. He came into notice with the present decade and established his reputation on a firm basis by winning the one-mile national championship in '93 from a high-class field in 4 minutes 19 1-5 seconds. After a particularly active season in the interval he turned out to defend his title in '94 and again took premier honors, this time in 4 minutes 22 1-5 seconds. How much he had in reserve was shown later in the day, when he won the four-mile championship in 19 minutes 48 2-5 seconds.

Since then Bacon has escupied a unique position in amateur sport. He had been a humble private in her Malesty's army, and in his own

The White R. W. S. Washington, and the standard for the s

neff inactive until '94, when he startled the atbletic world by running a mile at Cambridge, Massa, in the world's record dies of 4 minutes 17.4-5 seconds. He also broke an intermediate record, going to the three-quarter pole in 3 minutes 7, seconds. His achievements during the pass season are still presh in the memory of Title Sty readers. Suffice it to say that he achieved the second in the formation of the mobile win at the intermediation of his norbie win at the intermediation of his norbie win at the intermediation of his norbie win the intermediation of his norbie win the intermediation of his norbie win the intermediation of the law york A. C. are scarcely a whit less important than the event which led to the present negotiations. Shaw and Chaze, the rival nurflers, are head and shoulders above their compeers in their respective countries. Charge of climites and the worry of capitaling the English team here last year may have handle copied what, and the more such a guild to speed him have another chance, our itematical action of the 15.2-5 seconds mark now standing to Chase's credit. Shaw's fastest recorded thine is La-5 seconds, but there is no doubt that he red world search of the 15.2-5 seconds mark now standing to Chase's credit. Shaw's fastest recorded thine is La-5 seconds, but there is no doubt that he red will sea the season will to a further reduction of the 15.2-5 seconds mark now standing to Chase's credit. Shaw's fastest recorded thine is La-5 seconds, but there is no doubt that he red will sea the season will sea season will be about his more than another reduction to the American sporting public. His home reputation made him out a world beater, and even now his admirers can hardly realize that in Wefers we have a faster man. Hradiey is a big-framed athlete, carrying public, His home reputation made him out a world beater, and even now his admirers can hardly realize that in Wefers we have a faster multiple of feet on the world second in the world. Wefers has got the time should fine probabi

## A FLEET OF NEW YACHTS.

Designed by H. C. Wintringham of Bay Ridge, of Emerald Fame.

H. C. Wintringham, the well-known designer of J. Rogers Maxwell's fast schooner Emerald and a number of other fast boats, has designed quite a fleet of satling yachts this winter, which will in all probability be represented among the prize winners this summer.

The largest boat of the lot is a steel schooner

which Lawley of Boston is building for J. D. Barrett of this city. The new schooner, which has already been referred to in THE SUN, is almost ready for inunching. She is 88 feet over all, 63 feet on the water line, 18 feet 6 inches beam, and will draw 8 feet 2 inches of water. Although a flush-deck boat, she will have 6 feet 2 inches of head room under the beams on a cabin floor 11 feet wide, which is an unusual amount of head-room space for a boat of this size. She will have a very moderate rig and sail plan, as she is intended exclusively for cruising, and will not be raced at all. Below decks the after part of the boat will be fitted with a large double stateroom. Forward, on the port side, there will be a good-sized toilet room, and another small stateroom on the starboard side, a companionway from the deck separating

port side, there will be a good-sized toilet room, and another small stateroom on the starboard side, a companionway from the deck separating the two rooms.

This companionway leads into the main saloon, which is fitted with sofas on each side and handsomely carved sideboards in each of the four corners. There are also numerous lockers, china closets, &c. The room is lit by a large skylight opening from the deck.

On the starboard side forward of the main saloon there is a double owner's stateroom connecting with a large tellet room, and on the port side another stateroom with a door opening into the main saloon, while forward of this again comes the Captain's cabin. A passage-way runs from the main saloon forward on the port side to the galley, which is a roomy abarment fitted with sink ice chest, dresser, cish racks, stove, and running water from a good-sized tonk. Ferward of this again comes a good-sized forecastle, with bunks for six men. The new boat is divided by three water-tight bulkheads; the two forward bulkheads have water-tight doors, while there is no opening in the after one. The cabins are sil finished in white unable, which will make this the lightest colored hard-wood finished yacht yet built. Her skylights and deck trimmings will be of malogany. She will also carry three boats on her davits, and should prove a sale, fast, and comfortable cruiser.

Mr. Wintringham has also designed a racing 40-footer for W. H. S. Wood, which is being built at J. M. Bayles & Son's Port Jefferson yard. She will be a centreboard boat with a trunk cabin, and will be finished inside in butternut. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 58 feet; length on the water line, 49 feet; beam, 14 feet 8 inches; draught, 6 feet; inches. Below decks the new boat will have a good-sized abin in the after part of the boat litted with two staterooms, one on each side. Then comes the galley, which runs the full width of the boat and a forecastic.

Another beat which Whiringham has great chose of is a fin keel half-rater for

lace ask yight opening from the deck.

In the small a large tollet room, and on the port neeting with a large tollet room, and on the port neeting with a large tollet room, and on the port site of the min sacoon, which for a room, and the port of the port wise to the gallet, which will not be made up theirly from last sessors term. No many answers the (a status scabin, A passages the port wise to the gallet, which is a room, and the port of the port wise to the gallet, which is a room, and the port of the port which will make the contribution of the fair one. The cabins are all financial the third form one. The cabins are all financial the share of the fair one. The cabins are all financial the white passage which will make the fair one. The cabins are all financial the white passage which will be of many the same of the cabins are all financial to the fair one. The cabins are all financial the white passage which will be of many the same of the cabins are all financial to the fair one. The cabins are all financial to the fair one. The cabins are all financial to the fair one of the cabins are all financial to the fair one of the cabins are all financial to the fair one of the cabins are all financial to the fair one of the cabins are all financial to the fair one of the cabins are all financial to the fair of the ball of a room of the fair game looked so easy that most new comers would bin in without vaiting to be related a second and time. A round of cigars or something of the serious are second time. A round of cigars or something of the serious was the usual wayer, the poorest player having to actile the bill. Needless to say, the beginner always fell an easy victim her fore the regulars, while knew every inch of the floor. It was good fun for the dull season, but the glady forsaken how that the game is en in serious condition, as is Capt. Brown of the track team.

SCHOOLBOYS AT THE BAT.

BRISK PRACTICE WITH A VIEW TO CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS.

New York and Long Island Teams Sec Down to Serious Training—The Rivald Show Confidence and Proficiency, and Revn Struggles Are Anticipated.

The past week saw the opening of the interscholastic baseball season. The weather recently has been all the boys could wish for, and the youngsters made the most of it setting in some good, hard practice. At Central Park the upper and lower grounds presented an ani-mated appearance every afternoon, and the schools that cannot beast of grounds of their own made good use of the space allotted to them

by the Park Commissioners.

The Brooklyn lads who play at the Parade Grounds, Prospect Park, have an advantage over the local players. The Park authorities of Brooklyn try to make things as comfortable as possible. Diamonds are marked out and base bags laid, and onlookers are not allowed to hamper the players.

The interscholastic season for the championships of both New York and Brooklyn will begin this week, and games will be played every day until the schedule is finished. The struggle this season promises to eclipse all previous competitions in general excellence of play. The teams will be more evenly matched than ever before in the history of the leagues. The cham-pionship in this city is held by De La Salle In-

in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Latin School will place a strong nine in the field this year, and the showing the boys have made in practice gives promise of winning ball. The team is composed of the best material obtainable, and every boy plays his position. The team will be as follows:

stitute, while St. Paul School holds the honors

Hall, ceptain and pitcher: Bannerman or Mathen, eatcher: Smith, first base; Lutkins or Bowden, second base: Bannerman, Mather, or Sterns, third base; Boyd or Pittinger, short stop; K. Lord or Jopheson, centre field; Humbold, left field; Harrison, Daniels, or

Hall played full back on the football team is at season, and is an excellent choice for the position. He has good control of the ball and can be relied upon in a close pinch. His curves are very deceiving. Bannerman, who will probably receive Hall's curves, is another good man. He is a sure batter and can be counted upon for a hit when needed.

Mather is another clever player, and can be put in to catch at a moment's notice. First bag will be looked after by Smith, another good man. He has a long reach, and stops many apparently safe hits. Lutkins at second base will be a stone wall. He figured well in football last season, being captain. He is a fast runner, a sure hitter, and covers a lot of ground.

The rest of the players have got the science of the game at their finger tips. The school is confident of victory, and with the candidates all in condition should be on the top of the heap when the proper time comes.

The nine that will represent the Adelphi Academy are rounding into first-class condition at Adelphi Fields, Park place and Classon avenue. The school will be somewhat handicapped through the loss of Jewell, who pitched last year, but there is any amount of material to pick from, and the management is confident that the boys will make a creditable showing. Gruff, the captain, will play third base. The Forney brothers will also be on the team this year, and

if they have as good a knowledge of the game as they have of pole vaulting they should prove

valuable acquisitions.

The "Poly Prep" candidates have been hard at practice for the past week. In all about thirty candidates turned out and displayed lively interest in the fortunes of the team. All showed up well, and in some there is a marked improvement over their form of last year. It is not known whether there will be a 'varsity team this year, but the interest of the school will be concentrated in the nine of the prepara-tory school. The foundation for a successful tory school. The foundation for a successful season is being laid by Charles F. Norton, the manager, and under his directions the boys should make things lively for their rivals.

A most promising set of players will carry the hopes of St. Paul School, Garden City. The candidates are now in good physical condition, and they will make a beid bid to retain the championship. George Ray Hare, formerly Amherst's pitcher, is coaching the boys, and from present indications the school should have a formidable team, including nearly all of last year's victorious nine.

\*The Pratt Institute team began cutdoor practice at the Parade Grounds, Prospect Park, last week with promising results. There are some good players on the team, the most proficient being Higgins, Kelly, Brissel, and Mine. The latter covered first base last year, while the latter caught.

Brooklyn High School will be strongly represented on the diamond this year with a nine made up chiefly from last season's team. No achedule has yet been arranged with teams outside of the regular league, but a brisk campaign is being coutlined.

Since the annual games of the Athletic Association, Barnard School's track team has let un

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